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No. 152

## House of Representatives

The House met at 5 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
December 11, 2000.

I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD A. PEASE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:  
In the time of our testing, prove us,  
O Lord, Your faith-filled people.

In the day of justice, guide us with restraint and wisdom.

In the end, it is Your judgment of us all and how we react to our circumstances that we must fear.

When we are overwhelmed with confusion or when we are seared by harsh words, calm the soul of this Nation.

Speak to us as once You spoke to Isaiah.

"Who created you and formed you?

"Fear not for I have redeemed you;

"I have called you by name; you are mine.

"When you pass through the water, I will be with you;

"in the rivers you shall not drown.

"When you walk through the fire, you shall not be burned;

"the flames shall not consume you.

"For I am the Lord, your God, the Holy One of Israel, your savior."

This we believe now and forever.  
Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MOAKLEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain one-minute at the end of business today.

### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 129, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 670 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 670

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 129) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes. The joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 670 is a closed rule providing for consideration of House Joint Resolution 129, which makes further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2001 through December 15.

H. Res. 670 provides for 1 hour of debate on the joint resolution equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of this joint resolution.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit, as is the right of the minority.

Mr. Speaker, because the President refuses to sign continuing resolutions of any longer duration, the joint resolution covered by this rule simply extends the provisions of our current continuation resolution by 4 days.

Mr. Speaker, after months of hard work, the House has just a few issues left to resolve. Like my Republican colleagues, I am determined to pass fair and fiscally responsible appropriations bills, and I will stay here as long as it takes to achieve this goal for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the President will join us in our good-faith efforts to negotiate a fair, bipartisan solution to the disagreements still before us. I am hopeful that the fair, clean continuing resolution covered by this rule will give us the time we need to complete the appropriations process in a thoughtful and judicious manner.

The rule was unanimously approved by the Committee on Rules, and I urge

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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my colleagues to support it so that we may proceed with general debate and consideration of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and my friend the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) for yielding me the customary time.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us is the 20th continuing resolution this year. That means that 20 times we have had to pass stop-gap spending measures, these measures to keep the Federal Government running, despite my Republican colleagues' inability to finish the appropriations bills on time.

Mr. Speaker, it is about time my Republican colleagues finished.

The fiscal year began October 1, which means that Congress was to have finished the 13 appropriations bills and have them signed into law by that day some 2½ months ago.

Instead, Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues continue to make virtually no progress on the unfinished appropriations bills and, instead, pass continuing resolution after continuing resolution.

But it really does not have to be that way, Mr. Speaker. Republican and Democratic appropriators and the President have reached bipartisan agreement. That agreement could have made record increases in educational funding, would have helped local school districts hire 12,000 more teachers to reduce class size, it would have provided money to repair thousands of schools that are falling apart, it would have also expanded after-school programs for nearly one million children, and it would have improved Pell Grants and Head Start.

But the Republican leadership does not want us to continue that agreement at this time. Instead, they want to go back to the drawing board.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have to say that patience is growing short. If this 4-day continuing resolution does not settle the issues once and for all, I suspect that Members will be less likely to agree to another continuing resolution.

So I wish my Republican and Democratic colleagues good luck in the negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

1715

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in

which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 129, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 670, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 129) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of House Joint Resolution 129 is as follows:

#### H.J. RES. 129

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 106-275, is further amended by striking the date specified in section 106(c) and inserting "December 15, 2000".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 670, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.J. Res. 129 extends the continuing resolution that we have been passing on a regular basis until Friday of this week. I come to the floor today with more optimism than I have in quite a while, Mr. Speaker. There was another meeting with the President this afternoon with the bicameral leadership, Republicans and Democrats, and I have reason to believe that much progress was made. I really believe that by Thursday morning, if Members are able to be back by Thursday morning, we will have a package to vote on.

So I hope that we will pass this CR to give us time to accomplish that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. This is the 20th time, two-zero, the 20th time that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and I have been forced to come to the floor and ask the Congress for an extension to keep the Government open while others in this institution and in the other body and folks in the administration decide what the budget ought to eventually look like by considering only macroeconomic numbers. After there is agreement between the leadership and the White House, I assume that we will be asked to work out how that money is allocated.

So, in my view, the House leadership will be able to talk in very bright

terms about what they have accomplished in macroeconomic terms, and then we will be asked to make the impossible choices within the dollar limits that are being suggested by the leadership around here. I cannot begin to tell the House how many times I have received letters from Members of this House, including the leadership on both sides of the aisle, asking that we increase funding for AIDS, special education, National Institutes of Health, title VI block grants, LIHEAP, Low-Income Heating Assistance Program. I cannot tell you how many times I have received letters asking us to vote for increases in those programs and demanding that we bring to this floor what they refer to as full funding for some of these programs, while at the same time those same Members vote and those same leaders demand that we provide an overall number for the bill which makes our ability to produce what they ask for at the micro-level an almost impossible act. That in my view is what is happening here.

I am not going to vote for this continuing resolution. Not because the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has not done his job, he and I were here all weekend, but because I believe that the numbers that will be produced in the end will have virtually no room for some of the main priorities which a lot of Members in this body claim that they have. I think that when people put together an agreement about what the overall spending number ought to be in the Labor-Health-Education bill, for instance, that they ought to have some idea what that number will really mean in terms of its impact on low-income heating assistance, its impact on the National Institutes of Health, its impact on Pell grants, its impact on special education, its impact on Head Start, its impact on child care, and its impact on a whole range of programs.

Yet I think the way that this is proceeding, we are going to have a take-it-or-leave-it proposition, where the overall number is going to be agreed to, and then people like the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and I are then going to have to take Members aside one by one and explain to them why we cannot provide the increases for NIH that we promised the country in the campaign we were going to provide, why we cannot provide the increases in the Pell grants that we told people we were going to provide, why we cannot provide the funding for special education that we told people we were going to provide. We have got a winter coming where the Federal contribution to help low-income elderly pay their home heating bills will drop by about 50 percent as a percentage of those folks' income because of the rapidly rising energy costs; and yet this bill is going to be asked to savage that program in the out years.

And this has all come about because we are told by a number of Members on

that side of the aisle that the agreement that was reached before the election is somehow too rich. I want to compare what that agreement would have done with Labor-H, with all the health and education and job programs, what that would have done with what we did in some other bills.

This Congress passed an agriculture bill which was 2 percent above the President's request. This Congress passed an energy and water bill which was almost a billion dollars above the President's request. It passed an Interior appropriations bill which was \$2.5 billion above the President's request, 15 percent above the President's request. It passed a transportation bill which is \$2.3 billion above the President's request.

And now we are being told that we have committed a mortal sin and we are all going to go to hell because we passed a Labor-Health-Education program that was a few billion dollars above the President's request. I make no apology for that. I make no apology for that. I think that those increases when compared to the increases in the energy and water bill or in the transportation bill are eminently defensible. Yet we are being told now, oh, we don't have enough room. We may add 7 or \$800 million in more money for the Middle East; but, no, if we do, we have got to take that money out of education and health and worker protection programs. I have a funny feeling that is not going to go down well with the American people.

I do not have any objection to our meeting our international responsibilities in the Middle East or any other area of the world, but I do think that if that is financed out of reductions in the people's bill for programs here at home, that that action will unnecessarily turn even more people in this country toward an isolationist track. And I think it will encourage more people out of frustration to say, Well, if we have to make those kinds of choices, then I'm not for providing funding for various regions of the world. That is the proposition that we are going to be backed into.

I apologize to the House for taking this time. No, I do not. I do not apologize at all for taking this time. Because we were told that this debate would come up at 6, and instead it has come up at 5, so almost no one is here to discuss it. I really have not had a chance to think through what a more thoughtful response would be if I had an hour to look at what is going on around this town. But I do want to say that I think that this process of extending continuing resolutions time and time and time again has served only one purpose. It has enabled the majority party leadership to avoid voting on education and health until after the election. And having now escaped the election season, it is now free to pursue the cuts that it apparently wants to pursue in those programs. I think that that is unfortunate.

So I will vote against this resolution. I do not expect that there will be many people who will. But I do not think I am going to like the kind of priorities that are going to come out of this shakedown. And this has been a shakedown. This is what it has been. I do not think I am going to like the priorities very much when I see that we are going to be asked to squeeze these programs because we have at an earlier date on other bills provided very large increases in the President's budget, and now people seem to feel that we have to recoup that on this bill. I just do not happen to agree with that.

When I was walking the streets in Wisconsin Rapids or Wausau or Superior, Chippewa Falls or anywhere else, I did not find many people who were asking me to have large increases in military spending, to have large increases in the transportation budget, to have large increases in Interior while we were neglecting our child care needs, our family planning needs, our National Institutes of Health and medical research needs. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has provided a lot of needed leadership in the defense area, for instance, on the Subcommittee on Defense in providing supplemental funding for health programs, for bone marrow transplant and other programs.

I am simply going to vote against this continuing resolution because I think that it is simply giving people more time to do bad things.

1730

That is not my bag.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I first want to confirm what the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) said, that he and I were here this weekend. In fact, we communicated with each other throughout the weekend just in the event that we had some agreement between the legislative leadership and the White House so that we could begin to complete the bill.

I have been briefed by my leadership, and I believe that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has been briefed by his leadership. My understanding is that the agreement would be substantially higher than the House passed Labor HHS bill, and that it is higher than the President's actual request. I believe that if we come together in a bipartisan fashion here, that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), who is the very distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, will be able to fashion a bill within that overall number. We will be able to guarantee that the promise that we made to medical research through NIH can be and will be kept; and that the promise we made in increasing the educational funding can and will be kept.

So we have some work to do between now and hopefully the day that we are going to have the vote on this bill,

which we hope will be on Thursday morning. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and I have a lot of work to do and with our counterparts in the other body, but I am satisfied that we can do it. Everybody, I believe, wants to get this job done and we are going to produce a bill here that probably everyone could look at and say, gee, I do not like this or I do not like that; but there will be a lot of good in this bill that I do like.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor because I want to remind the Members, and I hope to remind the White House, that it is time that we wrap up our business. It is very important that we, as a body, deliver to the executive branch a plan for spending and for funding the priorities of the next year.

I wanted to remind my colleagues that while there is some debate about the exact level, it is a rather minor number of millions and billions that have to be dealt with; that, in fact, in this bill are many, many things that many of us have fought long and hard for. There is a big increase in funding for teacher quality. Now that we know more about the lack of certified teachers in many of our classrooms, the lack of subject matter preparation of many of our teachers, particularly in the inner cities, it is really imperative that we pass a budget that puts that money out there so we can make some of the progress in public education that we know needs to be made.

In this bill is 575 million more dollars for after-school programs, and I would like to say that in my little town of Enfield, the Enfield after-school care program that provides after-school care for only at-risk children has already had 10 of its children referred to DT out of our children family agency for neglect. This will be the security of these children as they move through a difficult time in their families and hopefully be the difference between these children. These are K through 6 kids. These are not high school kids. Six of the kids have already been referred to a juvenile review board only in the first 3 months of the school year. These really are at-risk kids, and this wonderful program has given these kids stability, is helping them improve their school performance and will be their security and their ticket out of juvenile crime, under achievement, low self-esteem and catastrophic consequences.

Also in this legislation is a significant increase in the child care block grant. This body prided itself on passing welfare reform, but if we do not do things like we are doing this year, and this bill is \$817 million more for those

very child care certificates that working women coming off of welfare depend upon, if we cannot provide child care subsidies to a woman coming off of welfare into a roughly minimum wage job or just above she is not going to make it; not because she is not trying but because she has such heavy child care costs that she could not possibly make it on those entry level salaries.

So in this bill we are following through on many initiatives in human services, in education, that do, in fact, give our people the support and the opportunity, whether they are children or adults, that frankly this body has striven long and hard to create on a bipartisan basis.

So I would urge my colleagues to remember that in here is fuel assistance, a big increase for fuel assistance, going into a winter when we know things are going to be very tough; health care; education, and it is our responsibility to pass it.

I would also remind my colleagues that it is going to be well over the President's request, over anything this House passed, and so we have the ability to rationally agree on some modest reductions from one agreed-on level and get this bill to the President. I hope that we can get an agreement before he leaves for Ireland so by the time he gets back we will have it passed and his signature on it very promptly. We owe it to those people who work for our government so they can deliver consistent quality service in a knowing, established context of supported funding.

I thank the gentlemen for their hard work on both sides of the aisle, and I ask that we move forward and this be the last CR we be asked to support because I will support it only reluctantly.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I know there might be some debate between the floor and the parliamentarian's office today and may demand a recount as to how many CRs we have done in this Congress. Is it 19 or is it 20? I hear from the parliamentarian's office it is 19. Regardless if it is 19 or it is 20, that is an all-time record in the history of Congress. That is a record that I do not think there will be a single press release on back in our districts. That is a record that I do not think we are too proud of, and that is a record I do not think future Congresses are going to want to break.

We need in the future to not only come together in this 106th Congress on an agreement on the budget but we need to do it in a bipartisan manner.

The second point I want to make is that when we do reach a bipartisan agreement on some of the most important issues that we handle in the 106th Congress, we should look at how these

issues are treated in the waning days of this 106th Congress. How does this budget treat education with Pell grants? As education and the cost of education becomes more important and higher in costs, we want to make sure we get Pell grants to those that need it.

The second issue is how this budget treats the poor. In my home State of Indiana, we have seen natural gas prices go up by 50 percent, and our families are having a tough time, as it is snowing right now back in the Midwest, affording much of this. This budget deals with that. Let us look at how we treat LIHEAP.

Thirdly, the NIH budget, how do we treat research for Alzheimer's, research for Parkinson's, research on cancer? These are three issues that are highly important to me and my constituents and highly important to the country, and I hope we will arrive at a bipartisan solution in this Congress.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no other requests to speak on this turkey, and so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just suggest that, whether we like it or not, we need to vote for this continuing resolution today. As I said earlier, I hold out the hope and I am very optimistic that now that our leadership has arrived at an agreement with the President that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), and I are going to be able to work out a bipartisan solution that will take care of most of the concerns that we have heard expressed on this bill throughout the season.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). All time for debate has expired.

The joint resolution is considered as having been read for amendment.

Pursuant to House Resolution 670, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5630) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) will suspend temporarily while we consult with the minority.

1745

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5630) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 3, in the table of contents, strike out "Sec. 501. Contracting authority for the National Reconnaissance Office."

Page 3, in the table of contents, strike out "502" and insert "501".

Page 3, in the table of contents, strike out "503" and insert "502".

Page 48, strike out lines 4 through 16.

Page 48, line 17, strike out "502" and insert "501".

Page 49, line 7, strike out "503" and insert "502".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) so he might explain more fully how the legislation covered by his unanimous consent request differs from the bill sent to the Senate on November 13, 2000.

Mr. GOSS. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me, Mr. Speaker. I am very happy to explain to her why on December 11 the House is again considering the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001.

As Members will recall, the President vetoed an earlier version of the legislation on November 4. In doing so, the President indicated that his objections were limited to a single section of the bill, the so-called "leaks provision," and he asked Congress to return the same bill to him with the "leaks provision" deleted.

It had been my hope to do exactly that. In fact, the day the veto message was received by the House, Mr. DIXON, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), and I introduced H.R. 5630, a bill identical to the previous conference report, save for the leaks provision, which was removed in its entirety.

The same day the House passed H.R. 5630 and sent it to the Senate for what I had hoped would be speedy consideration, passage, and transmittal to the President for his signature.

I am deeply disappointed that this is not exactly what transpired. The other body did last week pass H.R. 5630, but in doing so removed an additional provision. That provision, which was agreed to in our House-Senate conference and approved by the full House

and Senate, was designed to improve the performance of the National Reconnaissance Office's launch program, and to save millions of taxpayers' dollars in the process.

I hope we will have a chance to hear from our colleague, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), who is the author of the NRO language in just a moment. But I want to register my disappointment with the process.

In reviewing the record of debate in the other body, there is no rationale given for striking the provision about the National Reconnaissance Office, and it appears to me to be an unjustified and inexplicable action. Under normal circumstances, therefore, I would absolutely refuse to agree to this amendment.

However as a practical matter, there is no real possibility of convening a second conference committee to resolve this problem before time runs out on the 106th Congress. Therefore, noting that the remaining parts of this legislation are still vital to the U.S. intelligence community and will contribute to improving our national security, I am reluctantly asking the House to pass H.R. 5630, which will, finally, send this bill to the President for his signature.

Still, I recognize much time and hard work went into developing the National Reconnaissance Office launch provision, and I do not want to see that work go to waste. I am pledging to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and other Members that I am planning to make NRO launch issues, including all aspects of Air Force support for this activity, a top priority for the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the 107th Congress.

Ms. PELOSI. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP. I thank the gentleman for yielding, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I have concerns about the National Reconnaissance Office contracting issue, but I want to make it clear that nonetheless, the House should pass the bill, as modified by the Senate.

The original conference report included a House provision that would require the National Reconnaissance Office to contract for satellite launch vehicles separately from the Air Force. The committee's action was based on a substantial review of several expensive launch failures involving the loss of very valuable intelligence satellites, as well as Inspector General reports describing significant problems in the NRO's relationship with the Air Force.

I believe that the remedy that was fashioned by my subcommittee chairman and my colleague, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), was reasonable and would be effective.

The conferees debated this matter, and there were votes taken. The House position prevailed. It is more than a little galling that the Senate com-

mittee would undo that agreement by exploiting the procedural and time constraints that were imposed by the President's veto of the original conference report over a completely unrelated matter.

I fully appreciate and share the sense of wrong that is conveyed here today. Nonetheless, I think it is necessary to accept the bill now in the form in which it has been returned to us by the Senate because of the overriding importance of enacting an intelligence authorization measure.

The overall benefits to the Nation's security outweigh, in my opinion, the loss of this particular provision. Instead, the committee should plan to take this issue up again next year as the chairman, (the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), indicated, and I would pledge to work with and support the efforts of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) to correct the serious underlying problems in managing the launch of our critical intelligence satellites.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, as the gentleman from Florida (Chairman GOSS) has indicated, the President vetoed an earlier version of this bill because it contained a provision that would have further criminalized the intentional disclosure of classified information.

In my view, the notion that this so-called "leaks provision" was carefully crafted and targeted with laser-like precision on a small hole in the criminal code is simply wrong. I believe the provision had the potential to do great harm to civil liberties. I did not sign the intelligence authorization conference report because it contained the leaks provision.

I believe the President was right to veto the measure over this matter. In fact, I commend him for doing that.

The gentleman from Florida (Chairman GOSS) and our late distinguished colleague and friend, JULIAN DIXON, are to be commended for introducing a new bill which does not contain the leaks provision. I am pleased that the actions taken by the Senate on that bill, which is now before the House, did not attempt to add new language on the leaks issue. As the distinguished chairman said, it is entirely out of the bill.

Unauthorized disclosures of classified information can damage national security, and that type of conduct should have consequences. Administrative and criminal sanctions are available currently. The vetoed leaks provision, however, would have placed the full force of Federal criminal law behind a classification system which is based not in statute but in executive order, and therefore, it is changeable at the sole discretion of the President. That would have been a serious mistake, so I am very pleased on that aspect of the bill.

I also want to associate myself with the comments of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), concerning the provision

in the bill of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), and look forward to working with him in the next Congress.

It is just a strange way that the Congress operates that a provision that could pass the conference committee could be yanked from the bill in the manner it was. I am, however, prepared to accept the decision of the gentleman from Florida (Chairman GOSS) on how best to deal with the changes on the National Reconnaissance Office contracting matter made by the Senate, although this issue was fully debated and I believe resolved by the conferees in October.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to underscore Mr. DIXON's remarks on November 13 when this bill was considered by the House, that the statement of managers on the vetoed conference report should be regarded as the expression of the intent of Congress on how the intelligence programs and activities authorized for fiscal year 2001 are to be conducted.

In referencing Mr. DIXON's remarks, of course, we cannot ignore the fact that our dear colleague is now lying in state. We take every opportunity we can to recognize his tremendous service to this Congress, to this country, and indeed, to this committee. One very high profile challenge we had in this committee was dealing with the labs, and Mr. DIXON was always the voice of reason and balance and fairness in those deliberations, and in fact, in every deliberation he was ever a part of.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to engage the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), the chairman of the Committee, in a brief colloquy.

I would like to thank first of all the chairman for the wonderful job with this year's intelligence authorization legislation. I congratulate him for it. Obviously, we congratulate Mr. DIXON for it, but his loss is immeasurable to this Congress, as so many people have said. It is sad he cannot be here today.

I will be brief, Mr. Speaker. As the chairman knows, I strongly support the overall bill, but have withheld my final support because of what I view as an egregious action by the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee and perhaps others.

As Members are well aware, we worked hard to address the needed reforms to our satellite launch program, as over the last almost 2 years six rocket launch failures have destroyed or made ineffective important military communications and intelligence satellites, risking the national security of the United States and costing taxpayers over \$3 billion.

Our provision, approved by the House and Senate conferees and passed by both Houses of Congress, would have

ensured more accountability for the launch program of the National Reconnaissance Office and the Air Force, promoting better acquisition practices.

A series of meetings, hearings, and briefings on the severity of these problems, with the help of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SANFORD), has made it obvious that our failures and problems were rooted in the morass of contracts used in the launch program and exacerbated by a tangle of bureaucratic turf concerns.

The Senate's refusal to acknowledge that these reforms are needed is short-sighted and risk more problems in the satellite launch program. Unfortunately, the Senate Intelligence Committee did not see fit to include this provision. It stripped the measure out without debate or justification.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman, is it his understanding that the National Reconnaissance Office provision would greatly help streamline the satellite launch process, and that the Senate's refusal to acknowledge that these reforms are needed is short-sighted and risks more problems in our satellite launch program?

1800

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASTLE. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, as I stated in conference, as I stated earlier, and as I would state again, I believe the provisions would have improved greatly the management and performance of the NRO's launch program. I, too, am extremely disappointed in the Senate's action, which I also concur is short-sighted.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS). I am glad we agree on this. As the gentleman from Florida is aware, while I am disappointed in the Senate's action on this, I have agreed to let this bill pass today and move the process forward.

Mr. Speaker, can we agree that the committee will, early next year, begin to look into this matter more closely with the National Reconnaissance Office so that we can place good reforms into our launch program and pursue what is best for our national security, let alone our taxpayers' best interests?

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASTLE. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Delaware has my commitment that, early in the 107th Congress, the committee will study and draft such reforms based upon the good work of the gentleman from Delaware, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), and others on the committee, which have been reflected in the bill. In fact, we have already done this. We have passed it, as the gentleman has said, both in the House and the Senate. I

think we had good product, I think we had good process, and I am sorry we find ourselves in this predicament.

However, I think the best resolution, as has been outlined, is to go forward with the vital bill. The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) has my commitment that we will go back, and perhaps we can improve even more on the improvements the gentleman has already recommended to us.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida. I also would like to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), who spoke in favor of this, too. It is a shame we cannot get it done this year, but we do have to move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5630, the bill just considered and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 2000

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. December 13, 2000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE JULIAN C. DIXON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, when I had returned to my Dis-

trict, I received word of the death of JULIAN DIXON, and so I called this morning our cloakroom to set aside 5 minutes so I could make a few remarks. I was not here on Friday, and I know a number of Members did take the time to acknowledge the great work of JULIAN. I know that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) subsequently had an hour set aside this evening to do that also.

I really got to know JULIAN when I was a staffer working for Mr. Michel. He did extraordinary work as the chairman of the Committee on Ethics and worked so hard to bring a lot of, I think, civility and order and fairness to a process that was mired in controversy.

Then after having been elected to this House in 1994, I had the great honor serving with JULIAN as the co-chair of one of our seminars at the first bipartisan retreat that was held in Hershey, Pennsylvania. JULIAN attended that bipartisan retreat, and he and I co-chaired or co-hosted a seminar with Members. Again, I got the opportunity to work closely with him.

As I had known before, I realized what an outstanding human being JULIAN DIXON really has been throughout his life, and I also learned of his ability to really bring people together and get people to understand the importance of working together.

Then I had the great opportunity 2 years ago to be appointed to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence by the Speaker of the House. JULIAN has been the ranking member of that committee during the 2 years that I have been on, and one of the most distinguished members of the committee, one of the most bipartisan members of the committee. He was a very, very thoughtful individual who cared very much about the importance of having a good intelligence-gathering capability in this country and worked very hard on the committee, worked in a very bipartisan way with the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Chairman GOSS).

So like all Members who have had the chance to work with JULIAN and to know his great talents, his wonderful talents, to know as importantly the fact that he is a marvelous human being, the House will miss him greatly. I know that all Members extend their sympathy to his family and to those who have worked with him, including his staff.

I know that he will be missed greatly, not only on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, but in the whole House, because he is truly someone who brings to this House the importance of working together, of cooperation, of civility, of decency.

So I am delighted to have this chance to pay my special tribute to a tremendous human being, someone who will be greatly missed, always admired, and really missed in the House and on the committee.

So it is with great sadness that I say my fond farewells to JULIAN DIXON. I

intend, along with I know a host of other Members, to attend the service for JULIAN on Wednesday in California and to personally offer my sympathy to his family.

So I appreciate the opportunity to say my farewells to a wonderful human being, a great Member, someone who brought great distinction to this House of Representatives.

#### CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS SPIRALING BEYOND SCOPE OF COMMON SENSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on an issue which has simply spiraled completely beyond the scope of common sense. I am referring to the continuing resolution which we just voice-voted, the 20th continuing resolution since the new fiscal year began October 1, 2000.

Today is the 11th of December. For the last 72 days, we have been unable to negotiate and work out individual spending bills for a number of departments and agencies because of policy differences primarily over ergonomics rules and education funding. From time to time, we were led to believe that agreement had been reached on these issues only to be right back right here today, voting on yet another continuing resolution.

I did support the continuing resolution we voted on today. However, Mr. Speaker, I do not plan to support any more continuing resolutions which are used to fund the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education through next year.

Certainly there are policy differences. There are always policy differences. That is the very foundation of our democratic system. However, these highly partisan protracted delays have serious and far-reaching consequences for millions of innocent victims. I am referring specifically to the millions of Americans who are dependent upon the National Institutes of Health to find new understanding and ultimate treatment of Alzheimer's disease, other brain illnesses, better treatment of spinal cord injuries and greater knowledge of the causes of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, HIV and AIDS, rheumatoid arthritis, and mental illness. Additionally, the human genome project supported by NIH holds the prospect of far-reaching advances in gene therapy to treat many illnesses.

Until this continuing resolution roller coaster started, the budget of the National Institutes of Health seemed about to experience its third consecutive annual increase of 15 percent following a bipartisan path to doubling the budget over 5 years. Under the scenario we are faced with today, despite strong support from both sides of the aisle and approval by a House-Senate conference committee, this increase appears to be under serious threat.

Funding for the National Institutes of Health is included in the Labor, Health and Human Services conference report, H.R. 4577. Without immediate enactment of this bill, funding increases are in peril. This fiscal year 2001 funding bill must move forward. To delay or to roll NIH funding into another continuing resolution would be a loss of an additional \$2.7 billion in medical research and a real setback and a loss of hope to the millions of Americans afflicted with serious diseases. Congress cannot, must not, let progress stall at year 3 on the 5-year plan to double NIH's budget.

Fiscal year 2001 funding is vitally important to allow our Nation's scientists and clinicians to enhance the health of the American people by exploiting the tremendous opportunities offered by the current revolution in biomedical research.

Last year, NIH was able to support 8,900 new research grants at universities across the Nation. Now, with a 15 percent increase, it anticipated supporting up to 9,500 in the current fiscal year. If the budget does not reflect the 15 percent increase and, instead, stays at the level of fiscal year 2000, only 5,000 new grants will be given out. A number of projects will be zero-funded. This could include initiatives in neurodegenerative diseases, including Parkinson's, and clinical trials for new treatments for childhood cancer and diabetes.

Not only would NIH lose its 15 percent increase, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention would lose a proposed increase of \$886 million. That includes an \$88 million increase for HIV prevention, \$36 million for childhood immunizations, and \$85 million for infectious disease control.

Another negative consequence of extending the current level funding in a continuing resolution is that the Center for Information Technology would be significantly restricted from providing necessary support of the NIH scientific and business communities. For example, the Center for Scientific Review would need to defer all purchases of computers and other equipment necessary to utilize the core data systems for the National Institutes of Health.

If our Nation is to sustain the momentum and continue to translate scientific discovery into better health and an improved quality of life for all Americans, then we just have to continue our commitment to double the NIH budget by 2003. Volatility and dramatic fluctuations in funding can be as harmful to the research community as inadequate growth. We risk wasting the investment that has been made for the past 2 years if scientists do not have those resources. So the bottom line is we cannot freeze the budget of the National Institutes of Health.

#### IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE JULIAN C. DIXON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the flags on this building are flying at half mast, recognizing the departure of one of this body's most respected and best loved Members. JULIAN DIXON was a kind of gentleman that engendered the kind of respect that all of us would like to have as Members of this august body. So it was no wonder that, when I arrived here 8 years ago, he was one of the first people that I sought out to sit down with.

I had heard of JULIAN DIXON before coming here. I had read a whole lot about him and was particularly impressed with the fact that, at one of this body's most crucial times, JULIAN DIXON was called upon to chair the Committee on Ethics. It was his performance in that chairmanship that I believe maintained the stability that needed to be maintained in order to get the House of Representatives through that particular juncture.

1815

He was admired for his work there, but also admired for the work he performed as Chair of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Appropriations. That is one of the most difficult positions that one could be in because, as all of us know, the District of Columbia has a problem of taxation without representation. And of course that is a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, and the person who chairs that subcommittee has probably more to say about the well-being or the ways and means of the District of Columbia than any other single person. JULIAN's performance on that subcommittee endeared him to all of the people in the District.

And then, of course, at the time of his death he was serving as the ranking member on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. JULIAN DIXON's performance there had to be admirable because, as all of us know, that is a special committee, one that requires a special kind of person. And of course everyone who knew JULIAN knew that he had within him the capacity to do well as ranking member on that committee. Many of us had looked forward to the day when JULIAN would be chair of that committee. But as the omnipotent and omnipresent being willed it, such would not be the case.

JULIAN DIXON was the former chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. As its current chair, it is with great respect that I requested this time this evening so those members of the Congressional Black Caucus who were not here on Friday, when we received news of his death and of course then entered into a spontaneous special tribute to him, so



that they would have an opportunity to come to the floor this evening and pay their respects to the life and legacy of JULIAN DIXON and to impart to his wife, Bettye, and his son, Cary, how much we share in their loss.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), who will manage the rest of this time and, hopefully, recognize those Members as they come to the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy, the time originally allocated to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) will be controlled by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT).

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus for reserving the time for those Members who were not able to come to the floor on Friday of last week when we suddenly found out about the death of our good friend and colleague, JULIAN DIXON.

Mr. Speaker, I would now yield to my colleague, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON).

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and on this sad and solemn occasion I am reminded of the words of that poignant song "Gone too soon." Last Friday, we lost more than a mentor, a colleague and a friend. Last Friday, we lost a steady hand, a true heart, a penetrating individual.

JULIAN DIXON left this life at a time when he had command of it. As ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and as an influential member of the Committee on Appropriations, he was in control. That is why, with a heavy heart, I rise to express my condolences to the family of JULIAN DIXON whose untimely passing we mourn. His wife, Bettye, and his son, Cary, should know that while their grief is heavy, comfort may be found in those close to them, friends and family who will gather, and increase their gathering, on Wednesday morning, December 13, to acclaim his life and to celebrate it.

This husband and father was indeed an American hero; the wind beneath the wind of so many of us in Congress. For some 22 years, JULIAN DIXON gave of himself to the people of West Los Angeles. With dedication and determination, he took on the tough task while undertaking his responsibility with concern and compassion. He preceded me by some years as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. He was always there to give a steady hand and advice.

He stood firm, never wavering on behalf of the voteless citizens of Washington, D.C. He worked hard to make sure that legislation was passed to give Dr. Martin Luther King his day. And while he was never loud or boisterous, he was always heard and respected.

JULIAN has now been called to rest, to reside in a place of total peace.

God's fingers have gently touched him and he now sleeps. I am confident that he has left a lasting impression on those who came to know him, and the principles that guided him now serve as guideposts for those he leaves behind.

I am also certain that throughout his life he remained a caring friend, a devoted and loving family member, and a committed and dedicated father and husband. He shall surely be missed. I feel certain, however, that while our hearts are heavy and our grief is great, he would want all of us to rejoice in his life and the time he spent on this earth among his friends and the citizens of this earth.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is important to offer a special word to his wife and son. It is my hope that they will be comforted by the fact that God in his infinite wisdom does not make mistakes. "Your husband and father will live on forever in your hearts and minds through your cherished memories of his life and the time you had with him. Please continue to support one another."

Let all of us here remember that death is not the end of life; it is the beginning of an eternal sleep. JULIAN DIXON, son of the District of Columbia, quiet soldier, shall sleep on. He lived his life in sacrifice so that millions of us and others could live our life in pride. He has labored long and effectively. He now rests.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), for yielding to me.

It is with deep sadness that I stand here tonight to pay tribute to our colleague and friend, JULIAN DIXON. It is so painful and it is so very hard and difficult. This country has lost a true friend. The State of California has lost a friend. The city of Washington, the Nation's capital, has lost a true friend.

JULIAN was not just another colleague. He was more than the representative of the 32nd Congressional District of California; he was more than a member of the Congressional Black Caucus; more than a member of the House Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. He was like family to me and to many of us here in the Congress.

JULIAN was a wonderful and kind man. He was a gentleman. Many times in this body we refer to each other as being honorable. This man, this good man, was honorable. He had the ability to calm troubled waters. He had a way of soothing hurt feelings. He was an effective Member of this body who could get things done on both sides of the aisle by mending broken bridges. This man we salute and honor tonight was a builder of bridges, a builder of bridges of understanding and bridges of compassion. JULIAN DIXON was a voice of sanity in the midst of confusion.

Mr. Speaker, as I said before, it is so hard to believe that JULIAN DIXON is gone; that he will not be here voting with us any more. I do believe that his free spirit, his kindness and his good nature, will always remain in our hearts, in our minds, and in this very Chamber. JULIAN cared for his colleagues, his friends, the people who elected him, and even the people he did not know.

As I said, he loved this city, the State of California, and this Nation. He was wonderful to work with. He never sought the limelight. He just did his work. He was just good to be around. He was a dear friend and he was my brother.

Mr. Speaker, for this Member, it is still shocking; a sense of disbelief. It is so unreal and yet it is so painful. We have lost a member of our family. It does not matter whether we are Democrats, Republicans, or Independents. It does not matter whether we are black or white, Asian or Hispanic. We are family. We are one family. We are going to miss JULIAN.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close by saying to Bettye, JULIAN's beloved wife, that we will keep you and your family in our prayers. Thank you, Bettye, for sharing JULIAN with California, with all of us, with the American people and the rest of the world. He will be deeply missed.

And JULIAN, I say to you, Sweet prince, take your rest.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I rise today to honor our departed friend and colleague and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity brother, JULIAN DIXON. Not only was JULIAN DIXON respected for standing up for the rights of all people, he was also known and respected for the soft spoken and thoughtful manner with which he accomplished those goals.

JULIAN DIXON worked tirelessly for the cause of civil rights. His position on the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary of the Committee on Appropriations enabled him to maintain the Nation's commitment to civil rights by his advocacy for agencies such as the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. During the 104th Congress, he worked to pass bipartisan legislation to establish a memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in our Nation's capital.

Once the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, JULIAN DIXON was active in the fight in the mid-1980s to impose economic sanctions on racially segregated South Africa. Perhaps more important than his dedication to social justice, JULIAN DIXON was highly regarded for the way in which he worked for his goal. He did not seek the limelight or engage in demagoguery. Instead, he worked behind the scenes building bridges between Members.



As an agent for social justice, JULIAN DIXON himself embodied the principle of judiciousness. As the leading member of two committees requiring a sensitive and judicious approach, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, JULIAN DIXON served with distinction. On the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Appropriations, where he served as chairman, JULIAN DIXON consistently advocated for fairness for Washington, D.C., refusing to let partisanship interfere.

But judiciousness is not only characterized by evenhandedness, it is also characterized by a reasoned approach to problem solving. JULIAN DIXON regularly did what was extremely difficult in a political environment. He disregarded the emotional appeal and made decisions based on a reasoned approach. In fact, JULIAN DIXON possessed a level of intellectual integrity that is rarely found in politics today. JULIAN DIXON has shown us that it is not just what one does that matters, but also it matters how one does it.

1830

He was a champion for justice and a gentleman who taught us cooperation, reason, judiciousness in doing what is right and necessary. As we honor his life today, I hope we can best honor him not just through our words but also through our actions.

Thank you, JULIAN DIXON, for showing us the way.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) the next chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his leadership this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend, Representative DIXON. I always called Mr. DIXON the quiet storm because his strength was known just as soon as he spoke words, but he never spoke loudly and his words were always respected. He was my mentor, my teacher, and my friend. And Bettye, his dear Bettye, is also my friend and she has my deepest sympathy.

My friend, JULIAN, inspired me politically and personally. Politically he was a profound legislator and an effective architect of democracy. Personally he was a dependable friend, a shoulder to lean on, a voice of encouragement. He had a complete view of America. He aggressively faulted for the bear essentials of democracy, home rule and a voice for all Americans. He was an advocate for crime prevention programs, the poor, civil rights, education, labor, small and minority owned businesses, immigrants, Federal technology programs, and much more.

JULIAN did all of this. And yet, he was not flashy. He did not have to be seen all the time. And though his actions were praised with numerous awards and honors, he was humble.

That was just JULIAN. My friend, JULIAN, was always willing to do the hard work, do the heavy lifting, be a friend to many.

America is truly indebted to JULIAN DIXON as a congressman, and I am truly indebted to him as a friend. No longer will I hear his voice when I need advice, encouragement, or just a friendly hello. JULIAN's reassuring voice is gone, but his spirit lives on. And I will always attempt to reach back and grab his technique to try to get things done. He has been called home for a well-deserved rest much too soon, much untimely. But I will say, rest well, JULIAN. Your job was well done and we all thank you for your efforts.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) the person in this body who probably had among the closest relations with our dear friend and colleague, JULIAN DIXON, because of his service on the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia and their close association.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) for his work in the Congress and for his work on this special order. If any Member would be on the floor in memory of JULIAN DIXON, this is the Member.

I want to begin by offering my profound sympathy to Bettye and to JULIAN's family. I was in an airport when I was paged and told by my staff that JULIAN had died suddenly. I can only say to you that the shock of that revelation left me personally heartbroken and that personal heartbreak is repeated throughout the District of Columbia.

I want to say a few words this evening about three aspects of JULIAN's life: his institutional relationship to this House; his relationship to his own district as a quintessential legislator; and his unique relationship to the place where he was born, the Nation's Capital.

JULIAN was once honored as one of 12 unsung congressional heroes. Is it not such a fitting way to remember JULIAN? For this very able Member of this body was at once collegial and courageous but he shone so bright that he did not even tell anybody. And when you have what JULIAN had, others will sing your praises.

This was a complicated man. JULIAN DIXON was a man of deep convictions, for example on race and justice issues. And yet, if you walk the halls of this body, I think you would find that Representative JULIAN DIXON was regarded as the ultimate bipartisan Member.

How can you be a man of such deep conviction without being neutered? JULIAN showed us how; collegial, courageous, able. In a very real sense, JULIAN was a member's Member. And nothing indicates that more than his service on two of our committees, the Committee on Ethics and the Com-

mittee on Intelligence. Those are very difficult committees and only Members who are first among their peers are assigned to such committees.

Imagine, any of us imagine, what it would mean to have to preside at the Committee on Ethics when your own speaker, your very good friend, was brought up and ultimately sent away. Could we handle that assignment and be left with the respect of our peers on both sides of the aisle? I submit that there are few Members who could have done so and that JULIAN DIXON became an especially towering figure in this body when he managed to do so with great dignity and fairness.

Let me say a word about JULIAN's relationship to his own district. What he has done for his district in 11 terms reads like an encyclopedia of great benefits. How is he able to do this? He is a man who knew why he was sent here. Here was a man who was first and foremost a legislator.

Now, JULIAN would appear to speak when he had something to say and when it was important to speak. That is why everybody listened when JULIAN opened his mouth. So he did not take to the floor to spread his extraordinary wisdom, much as I wish he had. He decided who he was in this body and he decided to legislate, to legislate on the Committee on Appropriations and to legislate bills.

Now, I respect Members for whoever they decide they are. There are legislators that decide they want to be an expert in a particular work of a committee, and Members look to them for the expertise they build up over the years. There are Members who specialize in just talking, and sometimes they have a lot to say and we listen to them. But if you think about it, the work of this body is legislation. And JULIAN decided that, even given his multifaceted set of talents, he was going to be a legislator. And what he did for his district means that it will be many years before his or any other district can attract such a legislator.

You have got to be real focused. You have got to do more than just put the bill in. You have got to do more than get up on the floor and wave the flags. You have got to do the grunt work that gets it done. And his district had the enormous benefit from his service in this body. This was a senior Member who knew how to especially get funds for his district.

When you think about what this man did for the institution, particularly on the two committees which have I named, the Committee on Ethics and the Committee on Intelligence, his institutional service to this body is far and wide. But when you think of what he did for the institution and then you move to what he did for his district, he is already way into overtime. Somehow or the other, JULIAN DIXON, when he came to Washington, decided that he was going to serve the District of Columbia.

My friends, they do not pass out rewards for that except in the District of

Columbia. And we do not have the vote in the Congress, and there is not a lot of money to be collected here. Besides, JULIAN was an automatic vote in his district. So why in the world would he serve the District of Columbia? From the beginning, he got on our committee and for almost 15 years chaired the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia.

This is a sacrifice. With his seniority, chairing some other committees definitely brings rewards. It is hard for me to think of a single reward for chairing the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. Here was a Member who took the orphaned District of Columbia, the city without a State, the smallest guy on the block, and decided early on that he was going to represent two districts. That is exactly what he did. He represented my district, which did not have a vote, and gave it all that any Member could.

When I came to the Congress, I was naive enough to try to get to serve on the Committee on Appropriations. After all, my appropriations is the only one that ever comes over here. I finally figured out that, without a vote on the House floor, I would never be able to serve on the Committee on Appropriations. Not to worry. The District had far better than I shall ever be on the Committee on Appropriations.

Now we see the problems that the District has on the Committee on Appropriations. Now, do not think that when the Democrats were in power it did not also have similar problems. It was always a struggle. And all I can tell you is that if JULIAN DIXON is on the field for you in such a struggle, that battle is going to be won. And year after year, he won the battle for the District of Columbia.

He had an extraordinary relationship to the District and to me. It is interesting, as close as I was to JULIAN, I never saw him give the District a pass. He knew just how much oversight to give. You give enough oversight so that you are dealing with the money. You never give oversight to the business of the city, which is, after all, the business of the city. You always respect home rule. You hold the city accountable for the money that the Congress gives the District. But you are always deferential to the people who must govern the District. Balance perfect.

JULIAN was born here. I learned that he went to the same elementary school that I went to. He and I never knew one another. He left very early. He became a Californian when he was a very young child. But the loyalty, the sense of being drawn to the needy, which is what a city without the vote is, of being drawn to his hometown overwhelmed any avarice or any sense that we should be left out there with a Member less committed to this city.

Here was a man finally of immense ability, total command of budget and legislative matters, a perfect sense of balance and judgment, yet a man whose life was devoted to justice and

full of compassion, a quiet force in this body.

1845

JULIAN DIXON's death has created a vacuum in this House. The space will be filled with ever-lasting memories of this Member.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina and as well my colleagues. Now with heavy hearts but maybe some moments to think, we have come to the floor to raise up our voices, albeit not as eloquent as Congressman JULIAN DIXON deserves, to pay tribute to him.

Last Friday when the shocking news made its way to the floor of the House and to our various committee rooms, many of us, overtaken with the grief, attempted to say some words of solace and comfort to the family. It was very difficult at that time to put all that you might have wanted to say in a manner that was befitting of the great American that the Honorable JULIAN DIXON was and will continue to be in our minds and hearts.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart to mark the sad passing of my colleague and friend, Congressman JULIAN DIXON of California. There is a lot that I could say, but a day or week, not even a month would allow me enough time to express all that JULIAN C. DIXON was to his family and colleagues, his friends, constituents, nor to the good works that God allowed him to perform here on Earth.

A son, which JULIAN DIXON was, of course, is a mother and father's best hopes and dreams personified. A husband, which JULIAN DIXON was, is a wife's best friend, companion and adviser. A father is a counselor, aide and active participant in the life of his child. Congressman is the title bestowed to those special few among us who are selected by the residents of our respective communities to represent their best interests in our Nation's democracy. A leader is a pillar for our community of public servants who populate the halls of power within the Federal Government.

These are only a few of the titles that the Honorable JULIAN C. DIXON has gathered during his brief 66 years with us. To Bettye and his son, let me say that no matter what we all conclude today as we honor him, none of those words could provide the total comfort of the loss you are feeling now. Might I say personally that I wish I could give JULIAN DIXON another 66 years so that each Member of this body, 435, would have the personal opportunity to feel his judgment, his leadership, his soft tone, his personal charge and charisma around the issues that he so loved. But we will not have that.

I am gratified that as a Representative from the 18th Congressional Dis-

trict of Texas, I can claim the friendship of JULIAN DIXON through the Members that preceded me and who knew him so very well. How special it is to have a congressional district in its entirety have a special relationship with a Member that does not even represent my constituents. JULIAN DIXON knew many of my predecessors, and they spoke well of him and loved him. Congressman DIXON honorably represented his constituents, the residents of the 32nd Congressional District of California, for 22 years. He was first elected in 1978 to serve the residents of the 32nd District of California, which includes the greater Crenshaw community in Los Angeles and the city of Culver City.

JULIAN DIXON's reputation as an intelligent, politically savvy team player with high ethics and tough judgment made him a mover and shaker on Capitol Hill early in his career here in Washington. JULIAN DIXON was appointed to the House Committee on Appropriations and rose to become the chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia where he championed the cause of the disenfranchised District of Columbia residents, giving them a larger voice in their ability to govern their city, believing in them as Americans and having the right to represent themselves. As a Member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary and the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, he believed in putting people first. And on the Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, Congressman DIXON made his mark. He was not to be denied in his efforts to champion the valid cause of the residents of the District of Columbia. They had an eloquent and strong and fair and convincing voice in Congressman DIXON.

As a Member of the House Committee on Appropriations, Congressman DIXON also found ways to balance the needs of the poor residents of his district with the responsibility of the Nation's defense needs. How difficult a task, what a conflict. There would be many times that we would come to the floor of the House and turn to him and ask him about the different choices that had to be made, but we knew that if Congressman DIXON was behind the vote and wanted the green to go up on the score card, he had researched it, he understood it, he believed in it and it was right.

He sponsored a loan guarantee act for small businesses hurt by military base closings and defense contract terminations. He always thought of the fellow or lady that would be disenfranchised because of some effort, some vote, some initiative that passed on the floor of the House. I believe Congressman DIXON was boldly a liberal and proud to stand under that banner. He was not apologetic as some have been because of the scorn shown to public servants that work for justice

and equity for the poorest Americans or those who did not vote or those that could not claim that they had a voice here, while ensuring fairness for all. That is why so many have come to the floor from both sides of the aisle to praise him, because he did reach out or he did make the effort to ensure that all understood that he sought only fairness in this body.

In living his conviction to serve all of his constituents, he stepped in with dire emergency supplements for Los Angeles after the riots in 1992 and the Northridge earthquake in January 1994, always looking back, always ensuring that if he could give a helping hand, he would be there to do so.

Because of his impeccable character and, I believe, his style of leadership and his commitment to the Democratic Party, he chaired the Rules Committee at the Democratic National Convention in 1984; and later in 1989 he chaired the House Ethics Committee where he also served with distinction and, I might say, courage. It is difficult to oversee the plight of one's colleague and friend. He did so with dignity, and he did so, as we will remember him, with the ultimate keen eye toward someone's humanity.

In acknowledgment of his keen leadership, the Congressman became ranking member on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, making him the highest ranking Democrat on that exclusive 16-member panel. The 106th Congress marked Congressman DIXON's 11th term in the House of Representatives. His work as a public servant was highly respected and his stature as a statesman unmatched. For this reason, JULIAN will be missed by Members from both sides of the aisle.

JULIAN DIXON, while serving in the House of Representatives, lived the lessons of life in earnest, truth, justice, equality and compassion for all. I do believe that as we read the words that are in bold above the head of the Speaker, "In God We Trust," that JULIAN DIXON had, in his own evenhanded and very genteel demeanor, a special God and a special relationship that kept him always able to bring people together and to provide a quiet hand, a quiet resting comment that would draw us to the point of resolution and conciliation as opposed to anger and anguish and frustration. I thank you, JULIAN, for that. I thank you for finding your spot on this House floor and taking your seat and allowing us to come and raise our voices in inquiry as to what decisions we should make or what these issues meant. I thank you for taking the questions from new Members as you presided over the intelligence initiatives and the various appropriation matters. I thank you for having your special compass.

And so I would like to close my remarks about this very special friend not only of this body but of this Nation with the words of the Lord as recorded in St. John Chapter 10, verse 27 to verse 30:

"My sheep hear my voice and I know them and they follow me. And I give unto them eternal life and they shall never perish. Neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand."

God has called JULIAN unto himself, I know to the great dismay of his loving family, his staff who loves him so dearly and I offer to them my greatest sympathy, and to all of his constituents and to America. And now it is our heavy burden to continue Congressman DIXON's example without his guidance and maturity. Let me pledge to you as we miss you that he will continue to be our friend and we will seek to find our place where he wants us to be.

We will miss you, my friend. I wish you Godspeed. Thank you very much. God bless you, JULIAN, and God bless America.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the dean of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in mourning the unexpected loss of our friend, JULIAN DIXON; and I extend my deepest sympathies and condolences to his family, his wife, Bettye, and son, Cary, and his dear friends from one end of this country to the other. I had the pleasure of serving with JULIAN in this body for 22 years. In the process we became good friends working on many issues of justice and peace. He was an extraordinary public servant who was the exemplification of dignity and integrity at all times. His passing is a profound loss for this Nation and this Chamber. He was a defender of the principles of democracy and a champion for civil rights, equality and justice.

JULIAN served this institution in so many capacities. He served in his most important role as that unique and distinguished representative from the 32nd District of California, advancing the needs of the communities in Culver City, parts of West Los Angeles and the greater Crenshaw area. In addition to representing his people with passion and dedication, he served on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence as the ranking member and as a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. I also remember the leadership he displayed as the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

My fondest recollection comes from working with him on legislation to make the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday a Federal national holiday. He continued his efforts to honor Dr. King by working to establish a memorial to Dr. King in the Nation's Capital. On a cultural note, I noticed and remembered that we participated in many discussions about our favorite music, jazz. I not only found him to be extremely knowledgeable about the subject of jazz but he also knew and supported the artistic efforts of many of the musicians. Whenever I had the

opportunity to visit Los Angeles, I would seek out JULIAN to find out where the artists in the area were performing.

1900

When time allowed, I would always make use of JULIAN's recommendations, and I will always remember with great fondness our mutual love for jazz and the endless discussions between us on this unique art form.

JULIAN DIXON was a gentleman of exceptional stature and character. He was a fierce protector of democratic principles and a mighty warrior for civil rights and fairness. I will dearly miss his powerful spirit and friendship. I extend my prayers and condolences to his family and to all those saddened by his loss.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my thanks to the number of colleagues who have participated in this special order in tribute to our good friend and departed colleague, JULIAN DIXON. A number of Members on Friday, immediately following the announcement of JULIAN DIXON's death, had the opportunity to come to the floor and express themselves and that has continued today. I am aware, however, Mr. Speaker, that a number of our colleagues have not been able to make it back today.

Let me just wrap up, Mr. Speaker, by saying a few words. First of all, obviously on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus and the many other Members of this body, we want to extend our sincere condolences to the family of our friend, JULIAN DIXON; his wife, Bettye; his son, Cary; to his staff; to his constituents, not only those in his congressional district but those in the District of Columbia and throughout the Nation whom he served so well for the years that he was in this body and in politics.

Many of us, when we come to this body, seek out and observe people and try to emulate them and identify with them. We call them our role models. Those of us who do that, and I am one of those, all considered JULIAN DIXON a role model. Even those of us whose styles may have been more vocal and sometimes more shrill aspired to be like JULIAN DIXON because he could influence others, not so much by shrillness or public speaking but just because of his wisdom and knowledge of issues and his quiet, calm way of dealing with issues. We admired that about JULIAN.

He was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. He respected others, regardless of how they chose to express themselves. He quite often, after I would come to the floor and make statements, he would come and say you really made a good speech. He fortunately never came and said I made a bad speech, but probably when he thought I was making a bad speech or overdoing it he just maintained his quiet, cool, calm demeanor and did not say anything.

I admired this man immensely, and I think we all admired him immensely for that gentle approach, that gentlemanly approach to issues.

As many of my colleagues have said today, it would take a special person with a special kind of relationship to other colleagues in this body to chair the Ethics Committee, and to chair the Ethics Committee during a time when the Speaker of the House was being investigated and to steer this body through that process and still have the respect and admiration of all of his colleagues.

I think that probably summarizes and personifies the kind of person that JULIAN DIXON was, and that all of us perceived him as being; a balanced, thoughtful, gentlemanly person. He is going to be missed by this body, by his district, by America, and I personally will miss him immensely.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to again express our sincere condolences to family, friends, staff, constituents.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, as the leader of the Democrats in the House and as a Member of the House, I rise to express our collective grief and sadness at the suddenness of this very, very, very negative event that has happened to all of us.

I have served here nearly my entire time with JULIAN DIXON, and, as others have said, I have never known a more gentle, conciliatory, wonderful human being as we have known in JULIAN DIXON. He served in this body in the most sensitive and difficult positions. He served as chairman of the Committee on Ethics in some of the stormiest and most difficult times in our past; he has been ranking member on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; he has been a subcommittee chairman and then ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations.

All of that is important, but I guess what is most important to me, and I think to all of us, is that he embodied to us the best in public life. He was a beautiful human being. He loved others, he cared for others. Everything that he did was with grace and excellence. He typified what it means in this country and in the world to be a public servant.

We are deeply saddened by this unexpected tragedy. Our hearts and our prayers go out to his family, go out to his constituents, go out to all of his beloved friends, in California and around the country.

To the members of the California delegation, all of us give our deepest sympathy, and all of us will pray in the days ahead for the comfort and understanding on behalf of his family and his loved ones.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks in memory of our friend, JULIAN DIXON, who is the subject of this special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 387

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Julian C. Dixon, late a Representative from the State of California.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate adjourns or recesses today, it stand adjourned or recessed as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 5528. An act to authorize the construction of a Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place in Fort Pierre, South Dakota, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of H.R. 5528.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FILNER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of personal reasons.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business in the district.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. CLYBURN) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LAHOOD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LAHOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MORELLA, for 5 minutes, today.

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, December 13, 2000, at 2 p.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

11265. A letter from the Acting Chief, Division of General and International Law, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Statistical Data for Use in Operating-Differential Subsidy Application Hearings [Docket No. MARAD-2000-8464] (RIN: 2133-AB43) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

11266. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Risk-Based Capital Guidelines; Market Risk Measure; Securities Borrowing Transactions [Docket No. 00-28] (RIN: 1557-AB14) received December 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

11267. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Uniform Physical Condition Standards and Physical Inspection Requirements for Certain HUD Housing; Administrative Process for Assessment of Insured and Assisted Properties [Docket No. FR-4452-F-02] (RIN: 2501-AC45) received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

11268. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting Historically Black Colleges and Universities for the 21st Century: Annual Report of the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; March 1999; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11269. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Demonstration Programs—received December 5, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11270. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Demonstration Programs—received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11271. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Luminescent Zinc Sulfide; Correction [Docket No. 97C-0415] received December 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11272. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final

rule—Alabama: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [FRL-6915-8] received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11273. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: NAC-UMS Revision (RIN: 3150-AG57) received December 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11274. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 26-00 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval for the Project Arrangement (PA) on Tactical Endurance Synthetic Aperture Radar (TESAR) Upgrade, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

11275. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Additions to the Procurement List—received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

11276. A letter from the Inspector General, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General ending September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

11277. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

11278. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for April 1, 2000 through September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

11279. A letter from the Chairman and General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General of the National Labor Relations Board for the period April 1, 2000 through September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

11280. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tribal Self-Governance (RIN: 1076-AD21) received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11281. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No. 991008273-0070-02; I.D. 111600A] received December 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11282. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested from New York [Docket No. 000119014-0137-02; I.D. 113000D] received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11283. A letter from the Director, Management and Budget Office, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Announcement of Funding Opportunity for research project grants [Docket No. 000913258-0258-01; I.D. No. 091100C] (RIN: 0648-ZA93) received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11284. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rules of Practice and Procedure [Docket No. 00-33] (RIN: 1557-AB88) received December 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11285. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Asylum Procedures [INS Order No. 1865-97; AG Order No. 2340-2000] (RIN: 1115-AE93) received December 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11286. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Interim rule: stay of regulation—received December 4, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11287. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—VISAS: Immigrant Religious Workers—received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11288. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; CFE Company CFE738-1-1B Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-40-AD; Amendment 39-11942; AD 2000-21-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11289. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of the Dimensions of the Grand Canyon National Park Special Flight Rules Area and Flight Free Zones [Docket No. FAA-1999-5926] (RIN: 2120-AG74) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11290. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Commercial Routes for the Grand Canyon National Park—received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11291. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Neches River, TX [CGD08-00-026] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11292. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Sabine Lake, Texas [CGD08-00-027] received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11293. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulations; Boynton Beach Boulevard Bridge, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Boynton Beach, FL [CGD07-00-109] received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11294. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Service Difficulty Reports [Docket No. 28293 (FAA-2000-7952)] (RIN: 2120-AF71) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11295. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulations; Mystic River, CT [CGD01-00-247] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11296. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, mile 1084.6, Miami, FL [CGD07-00-106] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11297. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30216; Amdt. No. 2023] received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11298. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney PW2000 Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-61-AD; Amendment 39-11941; AD 2000-21-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11299. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 99-NE-29-AD; Amendment 39-11952; AD 2000-22-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11300. A letter from the Director, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Department of Agriculture Priorities and Administrative Guidelines for Donation of Excess Research Equipment (RIN: 0599-AA06) received November 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

11301. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Outer Burial Receptacles (RIN: 2900-AJ49) received December 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

11302. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Export Certificates For Lamb Meat Subject To Tariff-Rate Quota (RIN: 1515-AC54) received December 8, 2000,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11303. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amended BOND Procedures For Articles Subject To An Exclusion Order Issued By The U.S. International Trade Commission (RIN: 1515-AC43) received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11304. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Material Management and Accounting Systems [DFARS Case 2000-D003] received December 11, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11305. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Profit Incentives to Produce Innovative New Technologies [DFARS Case 2000-D300] received December 11, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11306. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Federal Employment Tax Deposits—De Minimis Rule [TD 8909] (RIN: 1545-AY46) received December 5,

2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11307. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit or abatement; determination of correct tax liability—received December 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11308. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Clarifications of Qualified Intermediary Agreement Provisions and Procedures—received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11309. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability—received December 8, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. TALENT (for himself and Ms. VELAZQUEZ):

H.R. 5652. A bill to provide for reauthorization of small business loan and other pro-

grams, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 5653. A bill to establish a grant program to assist State and local governments with improving the administration of elections through activities which may include the modernization of voting procedures and equipment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2774: Mr. BENTSEN.

H.R. 3463: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 5179: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 5613: Mr. KASICH and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.

H.R. 5631: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. HORN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 5642: Mr. GEKAS, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 5647: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.